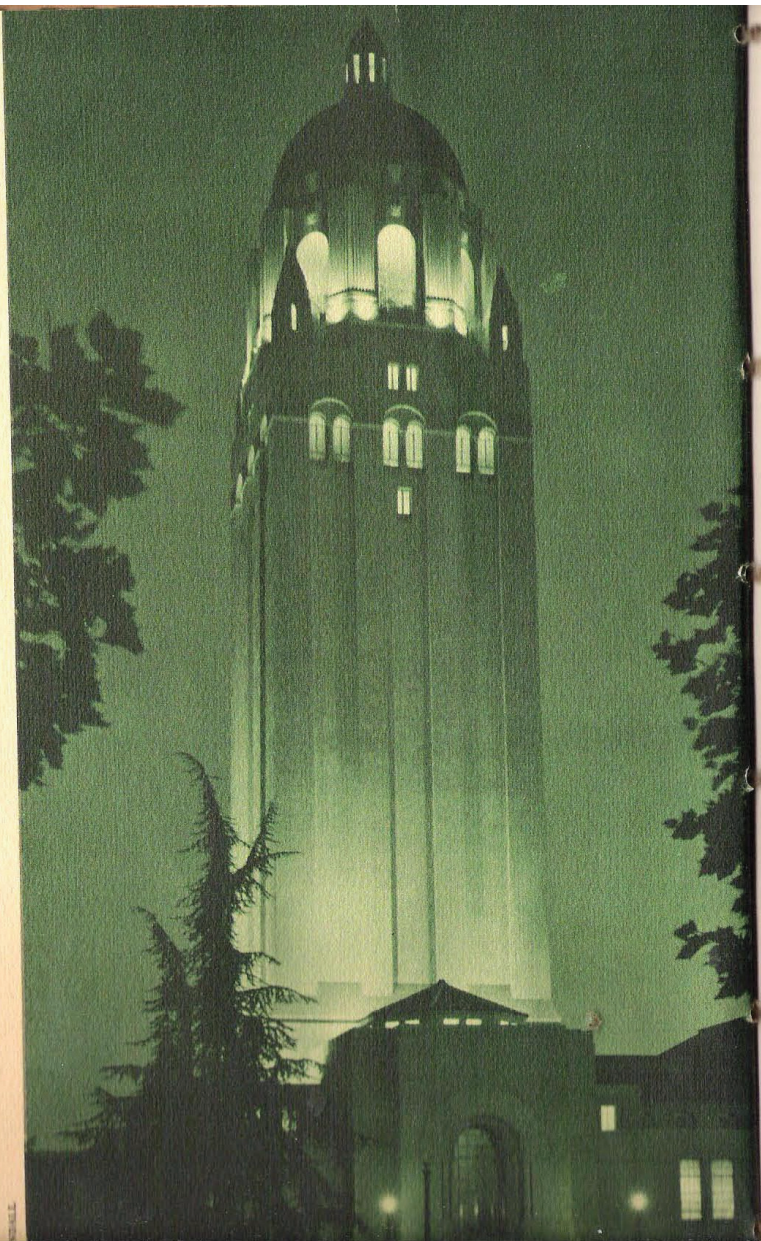


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A TOWER TO PEACE







A TOWER TO PEACE

*The Story of the Hoover Library
on War, Revolution
and Peace*

By
HAROLD H. FISHER
Chairman

STANFORD



UNIVERSITY

THE PURPOSE OF THIS INSTITUTION IS TO
PROMOTE PEACE. ITS RECORDS STAND AS A
CHALLENGE TO THOSE WHO PROMOTE WAR.
THEY SHOULD ATTRACT THOSE WHO SEARCH
FOR PEACE. I THEREFORE DEDICATE THIS
BUILDING TO THESE PURPOSES.

HERBERT HOOVER

June 20, 1941

935811

AT THE TOP of the Hoover Tower is a carillon of thirty-five bells cast by Marcel Michiels in Tournai, Belgium, the gift of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation. The largest or "Bourdon" bell of the carillon has the inscription:

*Quia Nominor Leopoldus Regius
Una Pro Pace Sono
Super Fluctus Atlantis*

BECAUSE I AM CALLED LEOPOLD THE ROYAL
FOR PEACE ALONE DO I RING
OVER THE WAVES OF THE ATLANTIC

This carillon is an appropriate symbol of the origin and the purpose of the Hoover Library and the Hoover Research Institute. The Library originated in 1914 in the mind of a man directing the relief of Belgium, the first of many humanitarian enterprises under his leadership. Bells speak a universal language and the bells of this carillon are dedicated to peace, the cause to which this Library and Institute are devoted through

The collection and preservation of historical materials;
Research in these materials;
Publication of the results of research;
Instruction in the problems of peace.

The Story of THE HOOVER LIBRARY ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE

History

DURING one of his many crossings of the North Sea in the early days of the War of 1914-1918, Mr. Hoover read and was greatly impressed by something Andrew D. White had written about the difficulty of obtaining contemporary documents and papers years after the events to which they referred. He was impressed because he realized that in the position he then occupied he had exceptional opportunities to collect and preserve the very kind of things President White said disappeared so quickly.

This position was the Chairmanship of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, an organization without precedent in international history—"a piratical state organized for benevolence" as it was once described. The purpose of the Commission was to give aid and protection to civilians of Belgium and northern France whom the fortunes of war had placed behind German lines. In carrying out its many-sided work, the Commission performed functions and enjoyed prerogatives which usually appertain to a state rather than to a private institution. It had, for example, its own flag; it made contracts and informal treaties with governments; its ships were granted privileges accorded to no other flag; its representatives in occupied areas enjoyed extensive powers and immunities; it was in fact at the same time an international public body under the patronage of diplomatic officers of neutral states and a private organization to which the governments engaged in war on the western front entrusted responsibilities no government or public body could dis-





charge. As the head of this enterprise, Mr. Hoover made frequent trips to many belligerent countries and negotiated with officials of both warring and neutral governments. At first, as a personal and private collecting enterprise, and then with the aid of ever-increasing numbers of friendly helpers in many countries, the idea of a collection of contemporary materials on the war became a reality.

When Mr. Hoover came home from Europe in 1917 to become United States Food Administrator, he arranged to extend the collections in this country and through many agencies of the Allied governments. The opportunities for collecting were greatly increased when he returned to Europe after the Armistice of 1918 to become Director General of Relief for the Allied and Associated Powers and principal executive of the Supreme Economic Council. For expert aid in these collecting activities Mr. Hoover turned to his university, Stanford, and through his friend of many years, the then President of Stanford, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, it was arranged that Professor E. D. Adams of Stanford's Department of History should go to Europe to organize and direct a group of collectors composed of young scholars released from military service.

There were two main reasons why these collectors enjoyed exceptional opportunities. In the first place, the war-time restrictions on movement and most of the censorship were removed. Secondly, most of the governments, both old and new, were well-disposed toward the United States and especially toward anyone connected with Mr. Hoover's widespread humanitarian activities. Government documents, previously unobtainable, were released. All sorts of materials relating to the Revolutions of 1917, 1918, and 1919 and to the new states and their problems were secured by Dr. Adams, his principal collaborators, Dr. Ralph H. Lutz and Dr. Frank A. Golder, and others. Collecting was greatly aided by the friendly relations established by the American Relief Administration with central and local governments,

public and private organizations, and individuals in the states of Central and Eastern Europe from Finland in the north to Turkey and Greece in the south. In 1921, when the American Relief Administration began its operations in Russia it was possible to extend the collection of Russian materials from the Russian borderlands to Russia itself.

These extensions of the fields of collecting beyond the period of the war led to extensions in other directions. For example, it was obvious the causes of war went back beyond the diplomatic crisis of 1914; territorial problems which the Peace Conference attempted to settle and the nationalist and revolutionary movements which so influenced events in the immediate postwar years originated long before the new national and socialist governments came into being. It seemed desirable, therefore, to supplement the original war collection by a library of printed works dealing with the political and economic background of the war. In this fashion the Hoover War Collection became the Hoover War Library.

Just as it seemed necessary to go back beyond 1914, so it proved to be impossible to stop in 1920 after the signing of the postwar treaties. There were plebiscites and mandates; there was the League of Nations with its many departments and varied activities; there were the problems of security and disarmament, of national minorities, of reparations and war debts; there was the Soviet régime in Russia with its revolutionary program at home and abroad; and there were the new governments and new policies in Germany and in the Austro-Hungarian and Russian succession states. These were too closely tied up with the war and the peace treaties to be dropped on an arbitrarily chosen date. Then came the Fascist revolution in Italy, which acquired a new significance with the rise of National Socialism in Germany.

Finally after years of undeclared war, the Axis powers attacked and unleashed upon the world the most terrible and devastating of all wars. The Library carried on its collections through the troubled years of the inter-war period



and has now undertaken to extend its scope to include the present war and its aftermath.

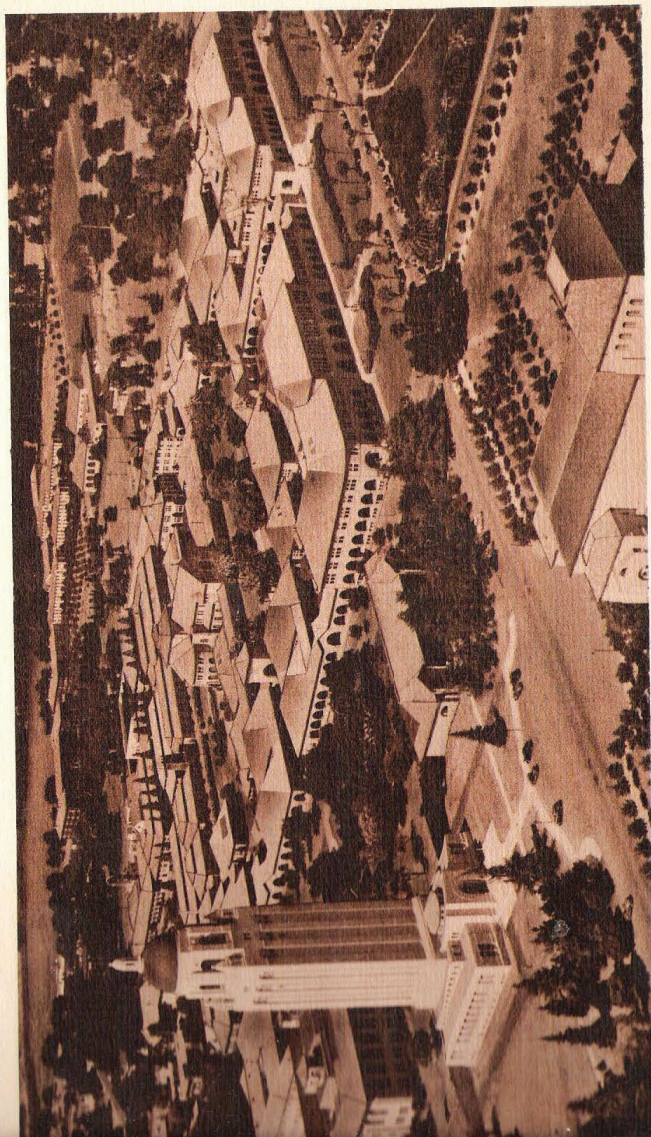
In this fashion the idea which became a reality first under the name "Hoover War Collection" developed into The Hoover War Library and finally into The Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Geographically it has extended its interests from Western Europe and the United States to all the continents, and it has expanded its activities from the collection and preservation of materials to include research, publication, and advanced study under the Hoover Research Institute.



A Tower



Exhibition Room doorways—main lobby



Panorama of campus from low-flying plane

Content

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to tell the value of a library by counting the items it contains. Yet the question most often asked is, "How many volumes does it have?" Perhaps to list the many different kinds of materials in the Library is the only way to indicate its character and size to one who does not have occasion to use it. For the purpose of this quantitative description the contents of the Library may be considered in these categories:

Government Documents	Posters
Books and Pamphlets	Maps
Newspapers	Film Collections
Serials	Currency and Medals
Publications of Unofficial Organizations	Archives
	Special Collections

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Government Documents run to between 25,000 and 30,000 volumes and comprise official publications of over 60 states. These include parliamentary debates and legislative acts, gazettes, laws, publications of ministries and departments, statistical reports, and in some cases regional and local government documents. In general these documents relate to the twentieth century, although in the field of international relations they go back to about 1870. The Russian collection of laws goes back to 1649, but this is exceptional. There are some rare items among the Government Documents, such as a file of the *Srpske Novine*, 1916-1918, the official journal of the Serbian government established on the island of Corfu during the occupation of Serbia by the Central Powers in World War I. Other interesting materials are *Relazione della*





Commissione d'Inchiesta Dall'Isonzo al Piave, 24 Ottobre-9 Novembre, 1917, a two-volume official report on the Caporetto disaster in 1917. There are also official journals and other publications of a number of governments which existed in Europe and Asia for brief periods during or after the War of 1914-1918.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Books and Pamphlets number between 95,000 and 100,000. They are in 27 languages and bear the imprint of 33 different states. These materials have been selected for their usefulness in research and not for rarity *per se*. The test in selection has been the probable value of the book to scholars in the fields of the social sciences. The books fall into three classes: (1) scholarly and critical works of value to research workers using the Library's collections, a body of material which is increasing as the lapse of time permits perspective and a relative evaluation of events and persons; (2) memoirs of, and works about, the men and women who took part in the affairs of the period, of apparently slight value in some cases, but acquired because they throw light on a particular topic about which there is as yet little information; and (3) books issued during the period which have propaganda significance only. Many of the items in the third group have been presented to the Library. The value of these books lies in the relation of their content to their history. Who issued them, to whom and by whom were they distributed? These facts the Hoover Library has sought to establish and make available to the reader. For that reason the collections of propaganda items are usually arranged by origin, distributor, or recipient. An example of this special treatment may be found in the Library's collection of books and pamphlets from the British Library of the Ministry of Information. The special value of the Hoover collection lies in the fact that not only are the materials kept together as a unit, but also their original organization is preserved. The propaganda section

of the miscellaneous book collection is closely allied with the propaganda section of the organization and society publications discussed below.

NEWSPAPERS

In the Newspaper category are 3,000 titles, including fragmentary files. These are in some 30 languages and from 50 states and colonies, and they include an enormous variety in both format and content. There are files of great world newspapers, house organs of business enterprises, organs of political parties, labor unions, and religious organizations, underground papers, propaganda and service papers, some of them handsomely printed and illustrated, others mimeographed and some written by hand on the back of ruled sheets of paper. The following titles illustrate the range of this category: *De Patriot*, whose place of publication was stated to be "Ghent, under the open sky"; *Den* ("Day"), the Petrograd newspaper, which in a futile attempt to escape suppression changed its name to *Noch* ("Night"), *Polnoch* ("Midnight"), and finally *Temnaia noch* ("Dark Night"); *Auf gut deutsch*, published by Dietrich Eckart to whom Hitler dedicated *Mein Kampf*; *Official Strike News Bulletin* (May 5-17, 1926), issued during the British General Strike; *Pravitel'svennyi viestnik*; *Ofitsial'naia Gazeta*, of the Russian Imperial Government, *Izvestiia*, from its first number, February 28, 1917; *Arbeiter-Zeitung* (Vienna and Brunn); *Das schwarze Korps, Zeitung der Schutzstaffeln der N.S.D.A.P.*; *Helsingin Sanomat*; *Bulletin radio-presse du Comité de Gaulle* (Buenos Aires); *Nippu Jiji* (Honolulu); *Morgenblatt* (Zagreb); *Japan Times Weekly* (Tokyo); *Daily Herald* (London); *Guinea Gold*, published for Australian and American troops and delivered by plane to advanced and inaccessible posts in New Guinea; *Völkischer Beobachter*, which chronicles the bloody course of Nazism from its beginnings; *Aachener Nachrichten, Wöchentliche Zeitung für die Aachener Gegend*, issued by the Allies in



occupied territory; *Omul Qura* of Saudi Arabia; *El Pampero* of Buenos Aires.

SERIALS

In the category of Serials are included those periodical publications which because of their format and content are usually classified as magazines. There are over 12,000 titles in this group in 35 languages from 45 countries. Of particular interest are the serials issued by political parties and groups; *Kolokol*, the famous mid-nineteenth-century Russian periodical, edited by Herzen; *Iskra*; *Europäische Hefte*, *Wochenschrift für Politik, Kultur, Wirtschaft* (Prague); *Der Gegen-Angriff*, *Anti-faschistische Wochenschrift* (Prague); *Gerarchia* (Milan); *Giustizia e Libertà*, *Movimento di Unificazione Socialista* (Paris); *Sbornik Imperatorskago Ruskago istoricheskago Obshchestva* (1867-1916); *Revolutsiia i Natsional'nosti*; *China at War* (Chungking); *Naše Doba* (Prague); *Venezuela* (Caracas); *España Dia a Dia* (Mexico, D.F.); *Oriente Moderno* (Rome); *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo* (Moscow); *Völkerbund* (Geneva); *Sarawak Gazette* (Kuching, Sarawak).

PUBLICATIONS OF UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

About 5,000 societies, national and international, in 54 countries are represented in the category of Publications of Unofficial Organizations. These materials consist of books, pamphlets, bulletins, leaflets, broadsides, serials, newspapers, posters, and so forth. They support every conceivable cause and present solutions for all the problems that beset mankind. They include also the proceedings of learned societies and they contain records of the peace movement and of innumerable plans for the organization of peace.

POSTERS

The posters number about 32,000. They are on a great variety of subjects: recruiting and mobilization notices, war-

loan posters, political-party broadsides, and election appeals, proclamations of military governments of invaded and occupied territories, revolutionary and counter-revolutionary posters. Germany, Poland, Belgium, France, Russia, and the United States are most extensively represented, but there are items from all the European states and from Canada, Australia, and Latin America, particularly Mexico. Only about one-seventh of the posters are pictorial; the majority are official proclamations.

MAPS AND CHARTS

The largest group in the category of Maps and Charts is made up of official general and special maps prepared by the Belgian, British, French, Prussian, Austro-Hungarian, or United States General Staffs, or other governmental map-making bodies covering regions or countries in Europe which were in, or adjacent to, the battle areas, in 1914-1918. In this group are the pertinent sections of the standard sets of maps of the prewar years, wartime revisions and reproductions of these maps, and maps specially made for the Higher Command or subordinates immediately concerned. The scales range from 1:5,000 to 1:2,000,000. These sections comprise about 2,060 sheets.

In the collection is also a group of 345 unofficial maps of the various battle fronts issued by map-publishing firms in Germany, Austria, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the United States. Included also are sections of a British General Staff map of Asia, and sections of maps of Russia in Asia and Turkey in Asia, by the British General Staff and the French Service Géographique de l'Armée (scales 1:1,000,000 to 1:2,000,000; 104 sheets); and 153 charts prepared by the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty, 1914-1919, showing the British Isles, the "War Channel," and the mine fields in the Baltic region, the North Sea, and the Dardanelles.





FILM COLLECTION

The Library's Film Collection consists chiefly of 35-millimeter films relating to activities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the United States Food Administration, the American Relief Administration, and the American Red Cross, with some on the American Expeditionary Force in 1917-1919. The Library has also the nucleus of a collection of microfilm copies of books, newspapers, manuscripts, and maps, which are reproductions of originals in other libraries or depositories.

COLLECTIONS OF CURRENCY

The Library's Collections of Currency, covering the period 1914-1924, comprise wartime currency, including municipal script and money tokens, from Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, and postwar inflation currency from Austria, the Baltic States, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Rumania, Turkey, Soviet Russia, and Yugoslavia. Interesting items are examples, and sometimes complete sets, of the currency issued by the ephemeral governments set up by the White Russians during the Civil War, e.g., the governments of Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel, and Yudenich; wartime scrip of French towns under German occupation; and money circulated by the German military governments in the Baltic States during their occupation.

MEDAL COLLECTION

The Medal Collection of 275 pieces comprises wartime medals of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States; and medals from various cities, universities, and other organizations and institutions in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, and Poland, which were struck in honor of Mr. Hoover's visit to Europe during the spring of 1938. The wartime collection includes numerous American Red Cross medals and a series of Belgian Relief medals.

ARCHIVES

The Archives are in many ways the most interesting and most important department of the Library. They include the Herbert Hoover Papers, which relate to the long period of Mr. Hoover's public service since 1914, the records of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering its operations in Belgium and Northern France in the years from 1914 to 1919, and the archives of the American Relief Administration, which carried on widespread activities of this organization in Europe and Russia in the postwar years, 1919-1924. The files of these relief organizations and parts of the records of the American Red Cross, the Near East Relief, Finnish Relief, and other bodies anticipate or supplement the records of the Paris Peace Conference and the League of Nations and other international organs set up at the close of the first World War and documented in the Library's Special Collections. The Archives contain also the personal papers of other individuals in public service and of certain other public and private institutions.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

During the course of its history the Library has acquired by gift or purchase over 300 special collections. These vary greatly in content, size, and importance. Some contain several different types of materials. For example, the Mönckmüller Collection contains 20,000 books, pamphlets, journals, camp and trench papers, 2,300 photographs of activities in the Central Powers during the War of 1914-1918, and 8,000 posters and proclamations. The materials relate to Germany and Germany's allies, and there are many rare and interesting propaganda items. A broadside appealing to the German soldiers for fraternization and signed by Lenin and Trotsky begins, "An die deutschen Soldaten! Soldaten, Brüder! . . . Eilt uns zu Hilfe . . ." This was dropped from planes over the German lines. Flysheets of the *Spartakusbund* tell of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Ger-





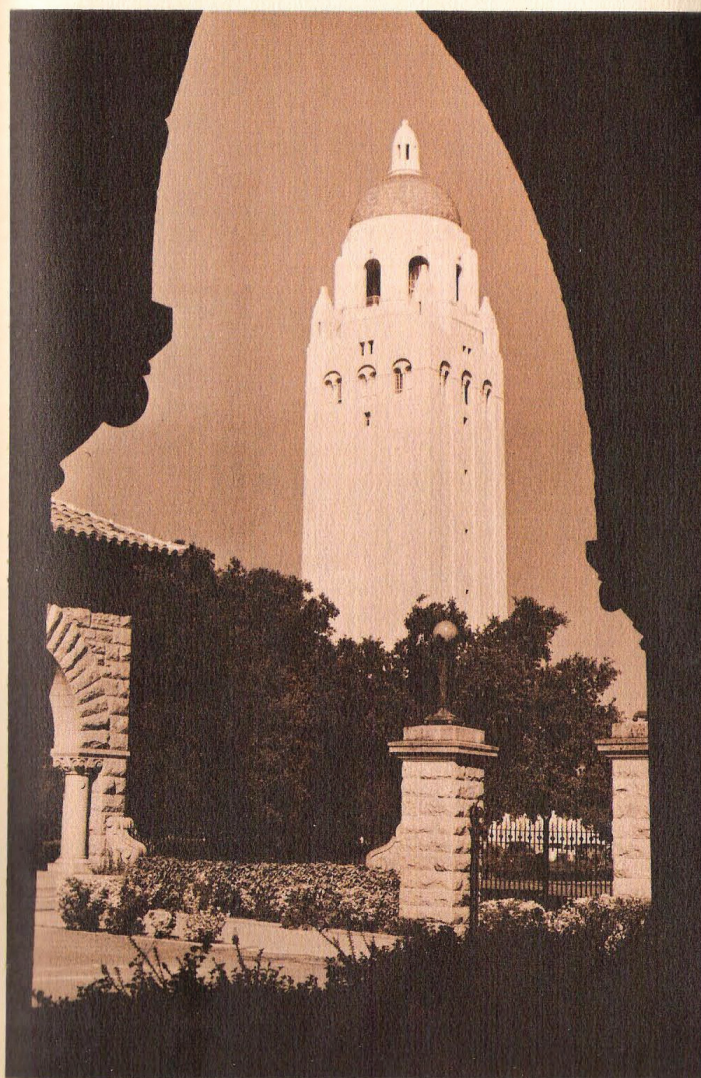
man Communist leaders; and other flysheets are for or against Bolshevism. The Wagner-Dzvonkevich Papers include letters, diaries, unpublished manuscripts, proclamations, protocols, photographs, books, pamphlets, and clippings relating to the revolutionary movement and other events in Russia during the period from 1876 to 1936. The Jay Calvin Huston Collection consists of manuscript reports, pamphlets, and clippings in English, Chinese, and Russian dealing with cultural, political, and economic conditions in China with special reference to relations with Russia in the period 1917-1931.

The James A. Healy Collection on Irish History contains documents, books, periodicals, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to Irish history and relations in the twentieth century. The collection includes interesting materials by and about Sir Roger Casement and others engaged in the Irish independence movement and will include Eire's relations in the present war.

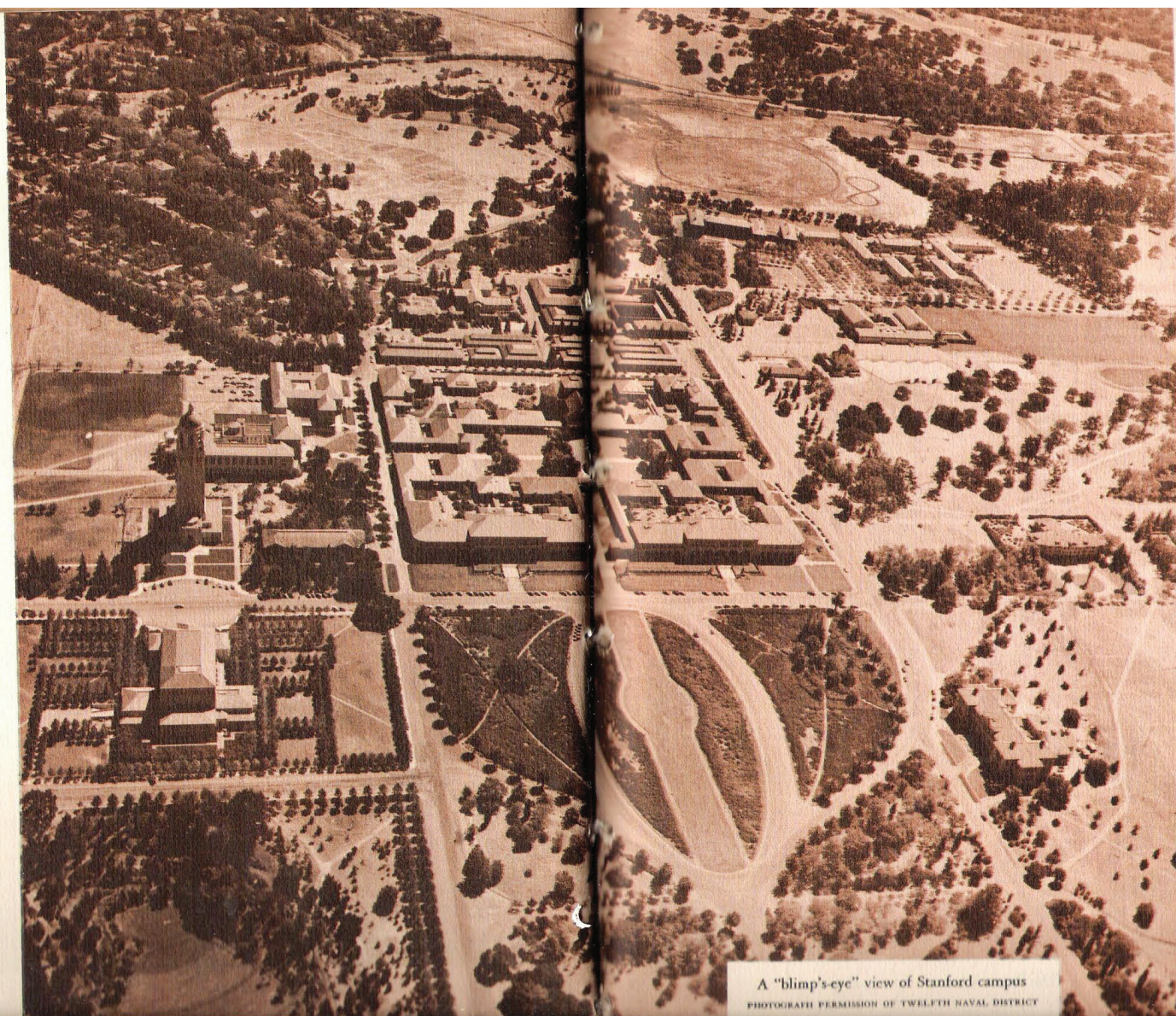
One gift collection consists of a portion of the library of the Ministry of Information of Great Britain during the Great War of 1914-1918. The collection includes approximately 9,000 items of propaganda, books, pamphlets, posters, and numbers of serials and newspapers, in fifteen languages, distributed by the Central and Allied Powers in various countries, especially in neutral states. Also included in the collection are the original catalogues of certain sections of the Ministry of Information library and a copy of the *Report on the Propaganda Library*, by P. Chalmers Mitchell, with appendices.

Out of many collections which deal wholly or in part with attempts to organize peace, three are particularly noteworthy. In chronological order they are the Alfred Fried Library, the David Starr Jordan Collection, and the Lou Henry Hoover Collection.

The Alfred Fried Library numbering over 2,500 items and consisting of books, pamphlets, annuals, and files of



The Tower framed in a Quad archway



A "blimp's-eye" view of Stanford campus
PHOTOGRAPH PERMISSION OF TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT



The Tower against a western sunset

serials, was brought together by Dr. Alfred Fried, Austrian jurist and pacifist, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. It contains works on international law and relations, nationalism, internationalism, arbitration, militarism, and disarmament, and covers comprehensively the Peace Movement from 1892 to 1922. Included are Dr. Fried's manuscript war diary in 18 volumes and parts of the Library of Baroness Bertha von Suttner, at one time secretary to Alfred Nobel.

The second of the three collections represents the lifelong interest of Dr. David Starr Jordan in peace. It includes his correspondence with leaders of the Peace Movement, scientists and statesmen throughout the world during the years 1913-1925, and a library of 1,000 volumes of books, pamphlets, leaflets on peace and international relations, including the publications of peace societies throughout the world. Since Dr. Jordan's death Mrs. Jordan, who shared his interest in this subject, has continued this collection over the years from 1925 to the present time. The Jordan Foundation, set up by Mrs. Jordan and members and friends of the Jordan family, supports the collection and study of materials in this field.

The third in this series is the Lou Henry Hoover Collection supported by a fund which has been established by friends of Mrs. Hoover as a memorial to her. This Collection will reflect Mrs. Hoover's deep interest in peace and will relate primarily to plans, discussions, and the actual organization of peace during and after the present war.

The Ray Lyman Wilbur Collection on Social Problems is concerned with child health and protection, medical economics, and housing. This collection includes books, pamphlets, serial files, manuscript reports, and correspondence with persons active in the nation-wide social studies initiated during Mr. Hoover's administration and carried out under the direction of Dr. Wilbur as Secretary of the Interior.

This quantitative description and the examples mentioned in connection with each category do not show the





areas of interest of the Library from the point of view of subject matter. The name of the Library and the history of its development indicate in general what these interests are. But it may be well in concluding this section to restate these fields in which the resources of the Library are most distinguished, and to the development of which our present efforts are being directed.

The first area is War. In this field the Library has concerned itself less with the strictly military aspects of war than with its causes, and its economic and social aspects. We have been much interested in what is now usually referred to as "psychological warfare" and the whole field of propaganda and the ways and means of controlling public opinion. In respect to public opinion, however, the Library's materials and interests are not limited to times of war, but include, also, materials and methods used to control men's minds in times of peace.

The second area of interest is the field of Revolution, and this embraces those revolutionary movements which have particularly manifested themselves in the present century—Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism, Communism, Fascism, and National Socialism.

The third of these fields of interest is Peace and this includes the whole range of international relations—diplomatic, economic, cultural—and of the organization of peace through international administration and law. It includes the history of the peace movement.

Recently the Library has been able to expand its collecting activities in the Far Eastern area and to set up a program for the acquisition of materials on the present war and particularly on the causes of war and the organization of peace. For this opportunity the Library is indebted to a benefactor of many years' standing, an old friend of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Jeremiah Milbank, whose deep interest in the establishment of lasting peace and in human welfare generally is reflected in many fields of activity.

Research & Publication

THE FACULTY and students of Stanford University, and the staff of the Hoover Research Institute quite naturally have done the greatest amount of research in the Hoover Library. Students and members of the faculties of other institutions and writers have visited the Library for longer or shorter periods and have found here material useful in their writing. The causes and results of the World War of 1914–1918, relief and reconstruction operations, international administration and relations, are the subjects most frequently investigated here. The following list of titles, which does not include any issued by the Library in its Publication Series, will show something of the range of subjects touched in this research:

- THOMAS A. BAILEY. *Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace* (1944); and *Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal* (1945)
ANGELICA BALABANOFF. *My Life as a Rebel* (1938)
M. MARGARET BALL. *Post-War German-Austrian Relations: the Anschluss Movement, 1918–1936* (1937)
KARL BRANDT. *The Reconstruction of European Agriculture* (1945)
M. P. BRIGGS. *George D. Herron and the European Settlement* (1932)
EBBA DAHLIN. *French and German Public Opinions on Declared War Aims, 1914–1918* (1933)
ELEANOR E. DENNISON. *The Senate Foreign Relations Committee* (1942)
W. HENRY COOKE AND EDITH STICKNEY (eds.). *Readings in European International Relations since 1879* (1931)
H. H. FISHER. *America and the New Poland* (1928)
HENRY A. FOSTER. *The Making of Modern Iraq* (1935)
FRANK A. GOLDER. *Documents of Russian History, 1914–1917* (1927)
FRANK A. GOLDER AND LINCOLN HUTCHINSON. *On the Trail of the Russian Famine* (1927)
WILLIAM R. GROVE. *War's Aftermath (Polish Relief in 1919)* (1940)
M. W. GRAHAM. *New Governments of Central Europe* (1924)





- P. L. HANNA. *British Policy in Palestine* (1942)
 KONRAD HEIDEN. *Der Fuehrer: Hitler's Rise to Power* (1944)
 HERBERT HOOVER. *The Challenge to Liberty* (1934)
 HERBERT HOOVER AND HUGH GIBSON. *The Problems of Lasting Peace* (1942)
 RALPH H. LUTZ. *The German Revolution, 1918-1919* (1922)
 J. B. MASON. *The Danzig Dilemma* (In press)
 ELIOT G. MEARS. *Modern Turkey* (1924); and *Pacific Ocean Handbook* (1944)
 WILLIAM STARR MYERS (ed.). *The State Papers and Other Public Writings of Herbert Hoover* (1934); *The Hoover Administration* (1936); and *The Foreign Policies of Herbert Hoover* (1940)
 G. BERNARD NOBLE. *Policies and Opinions at Paris, 1919* (1935)
 H. C. PETERSON. *Propaganda for War: the Campaign against American Neutrality, 1914-1917* (1939)
 GORDON PRANGE (ed.). *Hitler's Words . . .* (1944)
 J. M. READ. *Atrocity Propaganda, 1914-1919* (1941)
 GRAHAM STUART. *The International City of Tangier* (1931)
 HAROLD H. SPROUT AND MARGARET SPROUT. *The Rise of American Naval Power, 1776-1918* (1939); and *Toward a New Order of Sea Power* (1940)
 ANNA LOUISE STRONG. *Peoples of the USSR* (1944)
 D. F. STRONG. *Austria (October 1918-March 1919)* (1939)
 FRANK M. SURFACE AND RAYMOND L. BLAND. *American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period* (1931)
 VLADIMIR P. TIMOSHENKO. *Agricultural Russia and the Wheat Problem* (1932)
 PAUL C. VIGNES. *The Neutrality of Norway in the World War* (1932)
 O. H. WEDEL. *Austro-German Diplomatic Relations, 1908-1914* (1932)
 RAY LYMAN WILBUR AND ARTHUR M. HYDE. *The Hoover Policies* (1937)
 ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS. *The Soviets* (1937)
 FRANCIS G. WILSON. *Labor in the League System* (1934)

With funds provided for the specific purposes of supporting research and publication in fields of relief and reconstruction activities during and after the War of 1914-1918 and the recent history of Russia and Germany, the staff of the Hoover

Research Institute has prepared several works of different types—monographs, collections of documents, memoirs—in these fields. These works are included in the Hoover Library Publication Series, the titles of which follow:

- GEORGE I. GAY AND H. H. FISHER. *Public Relations of the Commission for Relief in Belgium* (1929). 2 vols.
 R. H. LUTZ. *Fall of the German Empire, 1914-1918* (1932); and *The Causes of the German Collapse in 1918* (1934)
 J. BUNYAN AND H. H. FISHER. *The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1918* (1934)
 N. ALMOND AND R. H. LUTZ (eds.). *The Treaty of St. Germain* (1935)
 H. H. FISHER (ed.). *Out of My Past: The Memoirs of Count Kokovtsov* (1935)
 H. H. FISHER. *The Famine in Soviet Russia, 1919-1923* (1935)
 ELENA A. VARNECK AND H. H. FISHER (eds.). *The Testimony of Kolchak and Other Siberian Materials* (1935)
 DAVID HARRIS. *A Diplomatic History of the Balkan Crisis of 1875-1878* (1936)
 T. E. LAFARGUE. *China and the World War* (1937)
 G. G. BRUNTZ. *Allied Propaganda and the Collapse of the German Empire in 1918* (1938)
 V. I. GURKO. *Features and Figures of the Past* (1939) (edited by J. E. WALLACE STERLING, XENIA EUDIN, AND H. H. FISHER)
 OLGA H. GANKIN AND H. H. FISHER. *The Bolsheviks and the World War: the Origin of the Third International* (1940)
 C. F. BRAND. *British Labour's Rise to Power* (1941)
 W. C. MULLENDORE. *History of the United States Food Administration* (1941)
 S. L. BANE AND R. L. LUTZ (eds.). *The Blockade of Germany after the Armistice, 1918-1919* (1942)
 G. J. WRIGHT. *Raymond Poincaré and the French Presidency* (1942)
 S. L. BANE AND R. H. LUTZ (eds.). *Organization of American Relief in Europe, 1918-1919* (1943)
 XENIA EUDIN, HELEN D. FISHER, AND H. H. FISHER (eds.). *The Life of a Chemist; Memoirs of V. N. Ipatieff* (In press)



Instruction

THROUGH the Hoover Research Institute and the Civil Affairs Training School instruction is given to graduates and advanced students in those fields of knowledge in which the Library has collected and preserved materials.

The courses offered to graduate and advanced students of the University are intended to supplement those offered in schools and departments and to make use of the special knowledge and experience of members of the faculty who are interested in the field of foreign affairs and international relations and who approach the study of these matters from the points of view of different disciplines. The courses, which differ from year to year, are of the seminar type, involving reports, critiques, discussions, and the preparation of papers. Among the general topics of such courses are: History of International Relations; Peace Settlements; International Relations of Contemporary Europe; International Relations of Contemporary Russia; Economic Problems of the Pacific Basin; Propaganda and Censorship; Military and Naval History; Communications; Revolutionary Movements.

The Civil Affairs Training School was established in 1943 at the request of the War Department for the training of men and women officers of the Armed Forces in the languages, economic, political, and social institutions, and military government problems of areas to be liberated or occupied by United Nations forces. Officers of the Army, both men and women, and Naval officers selected for this training have had professional civilian or business experience which will be useful in carrying out the duties of military government in occupied territories.

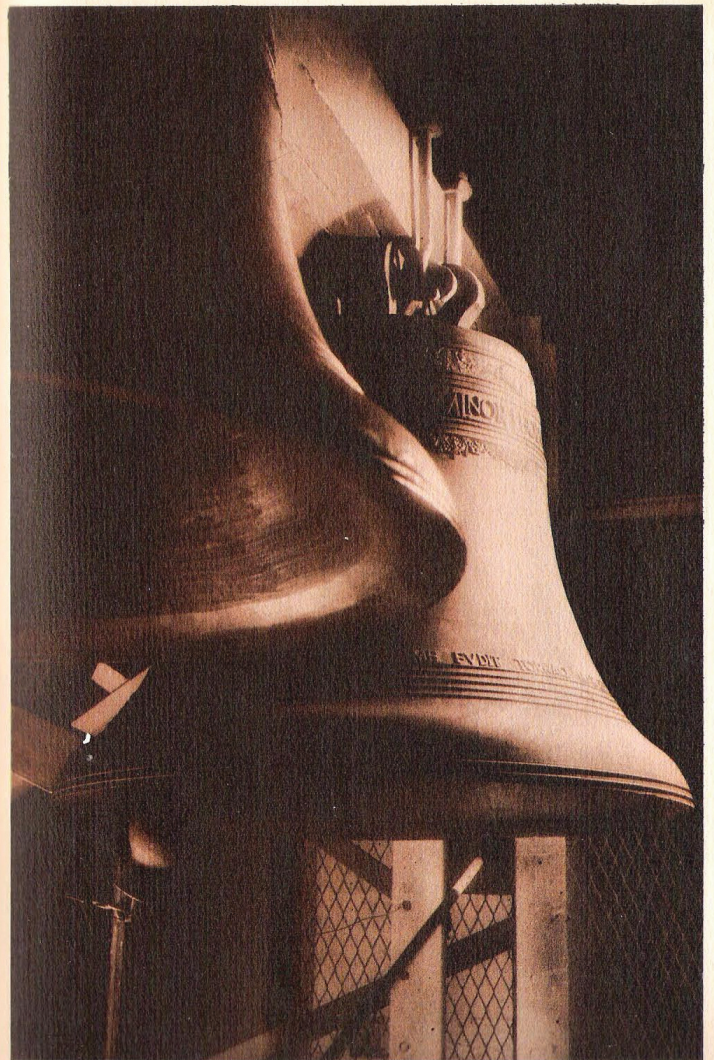
Instruction is carried on under the supervision of the



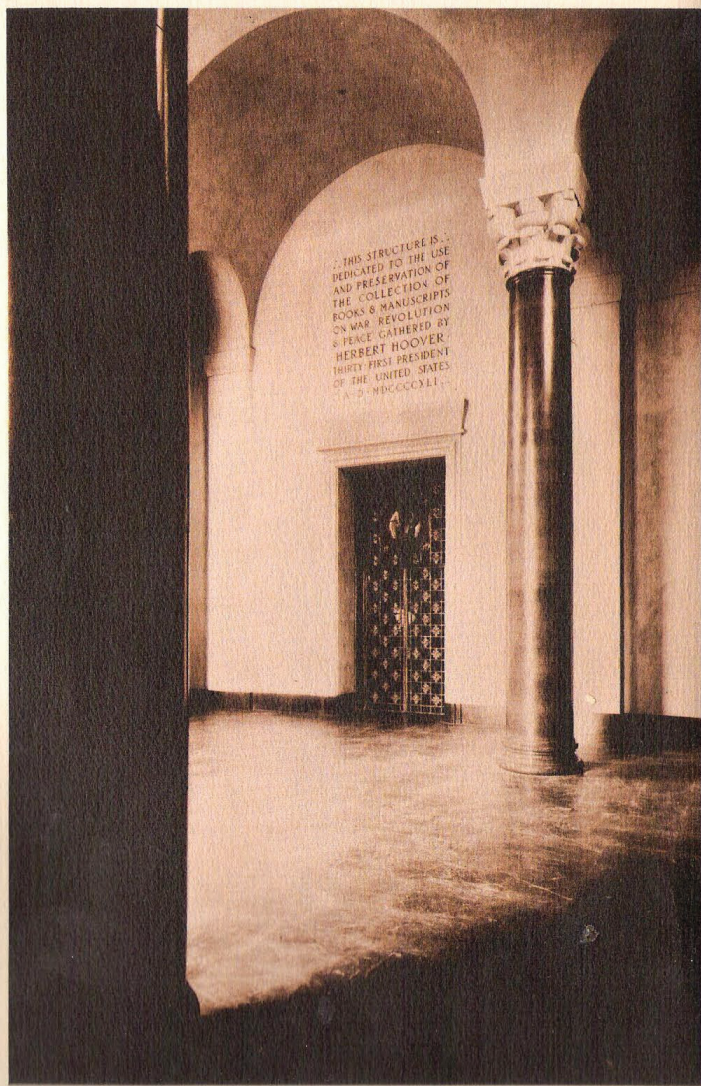
*A Tower
to Peace*



Military Government Division of the Provost Marshal General's Office, and it was first focused on Southeastern and Central Europe and particularly Germany. It is now centered on the Far East, particularly Japan. Present members of the Civil Affairs Training School staff are Harold H. Fisher, director; Colonel Frank R. Allen, associate director; Lawrence G. Thomas, assistant director; Anthony E. Sokol, language director; Mrs. Jiřina Markova Frisbie, secretary; Ronald S. Anderson; Lucien H. Arvin; Douglas Atcheson; Lieutenant Commander Sydney Connor, U.S.N.R.; Lieutenant S. S. A. Gracey, U.S.N.R.; Major Charles H. Kraus; Major John G. Marr; John W. Masland; and Major Albert L. Schoff.



"I ring only for peace"



Section of main lobby and center doorway

Building

THE HOOVER TOWER, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, and dedicated June 20, 1941, rises 285 feet above the basement floor, which is six feet below ground. The tower itself is 54.5 feet square at the base. It is surrounded by a two-story lower structure 122 feet square and 30 feet high. At the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth floors the tower changes from a square to an octagonal shape; at the sixteenth floor there is a circular base for a dome 45 feet in diameter. An octagonal lantern 23 feet high forms the top of the dome.

The cubage of the building from the top of the basement floor to the top of the lantern is 1,131,000 cubic feet. The total floor area is 75,000 square feet, with an additional 20,800 square feet provided by the metal deck construction for book-stacks.

The tower structure is a steel frame enclosed in reinforced concrete walls. In the main tower above the fourth floor these walls are eight inches thick with pilasters 12 inches thick superimposed on the outer wall surface. Below the fourth floor the tower walls are 12 inches thick. The tower itself rests on a reinforced concrete mat 61 feet square and 5.5 feet thick. The concrete walls of the lower structure surrounding the tower are 12 inches thick in the basement story and 10 inches thick in the first story.

The entrance on the main floor of the Library is a rotunda 40 feet square with exhibition rooms on either side. Opposite the main entrance a secondary lobby gives access to the main elevator, the catalogue room, two treasure rooms in which confidential and other materials of special value are stored, and to the stack elevator and stairs which lead to the basement and the newspaper stacks and to the second



floor. Above the grilled doors separating the rotunda from the secondary lobby appears the following inscription:

THIS STRUCTURE IS DEDICATED TO THE USE AND PRESERVATION
OF THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS ON WAR,
REVOLUTION, AND PEACE GATHERED BY HERBERT HOOVER,
THIRTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A.D. MDCCCXLI



At the east end of this corridor is the main Reading Room 32 feet by 66 feet, with access to the Periodical Room and the East Exhibition Room. A corridor leads from the main Reading Room to the offices of the Librarian and other officials of the Library.

The southwest wing of the first floor contains the Chairman's office, the Ray Lyman Wilbur Collection, a research room, and a specially insulated room for short-wave radio reception and audition. At the present time some of these rooms are used as administrative offices by the Civil Affairs Training School.

On the second floor are 22 cubicles with controlled access for research workers or visiting scholars.

The central shaft of the tower above the main floor provides for 14 tiers of standard library stacks. Six tiers have been installed and house the greater proportion of the books and other printed materials of the Library. As soon as construction materials are available the remaining 8 tiers of stacks will be installed to provide for the new materials which are being received. A special book lift serves all stacks, which are also connected by an interior stairway.

The ninth and tenth floors are occupied by the Herbert Hoover Archives, and on the tenth floor are the offices of the archivist and two cubicles for the use of persons working in the Archives. On the eleventh floor are the offices of Mr. Hoover and Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur, and on the twelfth floor the offices of Dean Ralph H. Lutz.

The thirteenth floor houses the clavier and mechanical equipment of the carillon, which is installed in the belev-

dere on the fourteenth-floor level. Concerts by the carillon, James R. Lawson, are given regularly on Sundays and on special occasions. The fifteenth and sixteenth floors, above the carillon, contain additional storage space. The whole shaft of the tower is served by a fireproof open stairway for emergency purposes.

The basement floor accommodates the newspaper collections with reading tables for those consulting the newspaper stacks. Also in the basement are the receiving room through which materials coming to the Library pass, archives and storage rooms, restrooms, and a large room in which the mechanical equipment of the Library is housed. On the west side of the basement a space has been left for the installation of laboratories and workrooms.

The West Exhibition Room, dedicated to the memory of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, contains, in addition to memorabilia of these and other relief operations, a bust of Mr. Hoover by the San Francisco sculptor, Haig Patigian; a portrait of Mr. Hoover by the American artist, Howard Chandler Christy, a gift of Mr. Hoover's associates in the overseas and war service organizations; and a Belgian tapestry. This is one of five tapestries, each measuring 325 square feet, executed from paintings on canvas by the distinguished Belgian painter, Floris Jaspers. The tapestries themselves are fine examples of this traditional art, for which Belgium has been renowned for centuries. They were woven and produced by Bracquénié and Company of Mechlin, Chaudoir of Brussels, and Gaspard de Wit of Mechlin. The tapestry in the West Exhibition Room represents modern Belgium. Those in the Reading Room represent Belgian missionaries in America and ancient Belgium. The working canvas of the tapestry on ancient Belgium hangs over that of the Belgian missionaries in America. The two other tapestries, one depicting Belgian settlers in New York and the other Belgian-American relations during and after the War of 1914-1918, hang in the Chairman's office. The tapestries were





produced for the Belgian pavilion at the New York World's Fair and were loaned to the Hoover Library by the Belgian government. The end papers of this booklet are reproductions of a photograph of one of the tapestries.

The East Exhibition Room contains a bust, by Elizabeth Norton of Palo Alto, of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the first president of Stanford and the donor of one of the Library's great collections on peace. This was presented by former students and friends of Dr. Jordan.

A portrait of Mr. Hoover, painted by the British artist, Ralph Peacock, and loaned to the Library by Herbert Hoover, Jr., and Allan Hoover, hangs in the Reading Room.

During his visit to South America in 1928 Mr. Hoover was given by President Leguía a beautiful and interesting golden Inca mask which had been found in an ancient grave at Abancay, Department of Apurímac, in Southern Peru. Masks of this type are believed to have been made in the second half of the fourteenth or the first half of the fifteenth century. This particular mask represents the symbolic image of the Sun, Inti, in the shape of a human face adorned with figures of condors, felines, and serpents in the style of the Tiahuanacans, a prehistoric people who lived and still live in Southern Peru and Northern Bolivia and were conquered by the Incas in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Directors

IN ADDITION to the Founder, Mr. Hoover, and the President of Stanford, Dr. Donald B. Tresidder, the Directors of the Library include some who have been associated with it since its earliest days: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor and Former President of Stanford; Mr. Edgar Rickard, chairman of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and formerly Director General of the American Relief Administration; Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, professor of history and Dean of Graduate Study, and for many years chairman of the Directors and a member of the American Relief Administration; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, director emeritus of the Food Research Institute and formerly of the United States Food Administration and the American Relief Administration; and the present chairman, Dr. H. H. Fisher who was also an officer of the American Relief Administration and is now professor of history and director of the Civil Affairs Training School.

The other Directors have all served for many years. They are members of the University faculty whose professional interests are in the fields of the Library: Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute; Dr. Eliot G. Mears, professor of geography and international trade in the Graduate School of Business; Dr. Edgar E. Robinson, Margaret Byrne Professor of American History and executive head of the Department of History; Dr. Graham Stuart, professor of political science; Dr. Robert E. Swain, professor of chemistry emeritus and formerly Acting President of Stanford; and Dr. Nathan van Patten, director of University Libraries.



STAFF

The administrative staff of the Library is composed of Miss Nina Almond, librarian and consultant in research; Mr. Philip T. McLean, reference librarian; Mrs. Ruth Robinson Perry, assistant reference librarian; Mr. Dimitry M. Krasovsky, curator, Slavic Collections; Miss Suda L. Bane, archivist, Herbert Hoover Archives, and research associate; Mrs. Inez G. Richardson, curator, Ray Lyman Wilbur Collection on Social Problems, and research associate.



*A Tower
to Peace*

It will be appropriate to conclude this description of the Library with a quotation from Mr. Hoover's remarks at the dedication of the Tower:

AND HERE ARE THE RECORDS of the world's effort to make peace. Here are the proofs of the highest idealism. And here are the records of selfishness and the lowest trickery. Here can be found the record of the ideas and forces which made for failure of the last peace and the ideas and forces which might have made its success. Out of these files the world can get great warning of what not to do and what to do when it next assembles around the peace table. True, there must be brought to that table a concept of new human relations, a concept that substitutes peace for war. But if the world is to have long peace, that concept must find its origins in human experience and its inspiration in human idealism.

"And here are the documents which record the suffering, the self-denial, the devotion, the heroic deeds of men. Surely from these records there can be help to mankind in its confusions and perplexities, and its yearnings for peace."



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Inner Quad from the Tower at night
PHOTO COURTESY OF *Stanford Quad*, 1945

